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COURT DIRECTS COAL STRIKE ORDER CANCELLED GIVING UNION HEADS UNTIL TUESDAY TO ACT

MINE WORKERS ARE ORDERED TO WITHDRAW EDICT UNDER WHICH 400,000 MEN ARE IDLE

Postponement Was Sought in Hope of LOADED GOAL CARS Effecting Settlement of Dispute Between Owners and Men.

"Too Important," Government Reply Judge Ames Quotes President Wilson's Statement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 8.—The United Mine Workers of America were today ordered to withdraw the strike order under which 400,000 men quit work November 1. The mandate was issued by Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States district court after a hearing in which the union attorneys fought vainly for a chance to present arguments on the right to strike.

Judge Anderson indicated he would issue the temporary injunction asked by the government when he held that miners and and their agents are guilty of conspiracy under the Lever act if two

their agents are guilty of conspiracy under the Lever act if two or more agree to quit work in coal mines.

The union was given until November 11 at 6 p.m. to issue the cancellation. This date was selected because so many defendants were absent. The union attorneys explained the absentees must on the local unions of this district, No. 16. Officials of the union, from President Drum down, declared today that the entire district is 100 per cent closed, and that the only mines that are working are a few that are getting out what the miners call "fire coal" for domestic use in the immediate vicinity of the mines. be summoned by telegraph from many parts of the country to issue

Green of the union proposed obeying the court order, but that they could not speak for their fellow officials.

rum, asked at the opening of the owners. United States district court today that the proceedings be postponed a week or ten days, in the hope that mean-or ten days are so that the days are running heavier than Thurs-or ten days. while the strike might be settled.

The government, through C. B. Ames, assistant attorney general, objected, and the court thereupon took up the motion to dissolve the injunction. The government position was that the case was too important to admit

Throng Seeks Admission.

Half an hour before court opened the corridors of the federal building were jammed with scores of men and women waiting for an opportunity to get seats at the injunction hearing. Deputy United States marshals formed the spectators into lines and ushered them into the courtroom Indian file. When the seats were filled the doors were locked, but several score persons remained in the corridor hoping some of the persons in the room would grow weary of the proceedings and give them a chance to enter.

The defendants were slow in gathering. President Lewis and Secretary of the union, with thumbs thrust into the armholes of his waistries.

Green of the union were early, but the others straggled in. Not all the men who were served with the restraining order were in court, counsel entering an appearance for them. The proceedings opened promptly at 10 a.m.

"Your honor," said Henry Warrum of counsel for the defense, "the defendants wish to move at this time for a postponement of these proceedings for a week or ten days. In the meanhoped that a peaceful settlement of the controversy upon which these proceedings are based may be

Objects to Delay.

"The questions involved are too important to admit of delay," rejoined B. Ames, assistant attorney general. For this reason the government objects

The attorneys then agreed that in ruling upon the motion for dissolution of the restraining order the court might iso rule on the question of issuing an injunction as prayed in the petition field last week by the government.

Mr. Ames then offered affidavits from good faith, believing that their course was legal. Therefore, the civil ra-ther than the criminal process has the railroad administration at Washington as to diminishing coal been invoked as a matter of fairness supplies and diminishing financial returns through operation of the roads. "Taken together these affidavits show," said Judge Ames, "that the government is operating the roads

Judge Ames then read an affidavit from Thomas L. Lewis, secretary of the New River Coal Association of tailed the alleged violation of union output, and concluded:

tucky and Tennessee.

Judge Ames then related the re-establishment of certain fuel administration orders.

Court in this case was settled by the out of work and threatening not only every branch of productive industry but the very lives of thousands upon but the very lives of thousands upon thousands of innocent persons, mosttration orders. I believe these are all the facts

This was explained as designed to He denied that the Clayton act had any application to the present case.

INDICATE ACTIVITY **NEAR CUMBERLAND**

Strike Claims Conflict, But Struggle Evidently Has Little Public Support.

(A staff correspondent of The Star was sent to investigate the conditions in the Western Maryland coal fields, because Washington re-ceives a large proportion of its supply of bituminous from that region.)

CUMBERLAND, Md., November 8.-

Rail Administration Figures.

On the other hand, figures prepared The attorneys announced that President Lewis and Secretary
Green of the union proposed obeying the court order, but that
they could not speak for their fellow officials.

By the Associated Press.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 8.—
The United Mine Workers of America, through their attorney, Henry Warrum, asked at the opening of the United States district court today that

On the other hand, figures prepared at the offices here of the Cumberland division of the Baltimore and Ohlo railroad and forwarded to the office of Director General Hines of the railroad administration, show that Thursday the road handled 1,101 cars of coal out of the various fields in this region. The loadings were divided as follows:

Fairmont field, 27 cars; Somerset and that the coal mines had been returned to their owners.

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The loadings were divided as follows:

The union members therefore be-

to show in court that by acts of the federal administration the war powers relating to the fuel industry had been dissolved.

The motion also argued that the restraining order was calculated to destraining order was calculated to destrain the right to strike and result.

stroy the right to strike and result in dissolution of the organization. It also asserted that the portion of the order restraining use of union funds confiscated property without due process of law.

Along the lines of the B. & O., in the yards and sidings that extend practically all the way from Washington Junction to this city, are soores upon scores of steel coal cars loaded with the product of the microscopic property. order restraining use of union funds confiscated property without due process of law.

This closed the evidence and Judge Anderson then agreed with the attorneys that an hour and a half be allowed each side for argument.

Government's Side Presented.

In the long stretch of yards are more than 3,000 cars of coal, and the yards of the Western Maryland railroad are full of loaded coal cars, too. Much of this coal ordinarily would go to Washington consumers; just now it is being fed out Judge Ames opened for the government.

Reading from the Congressional Record, he got into the case President Wilson's statement on the coal strike, reading it in full. President Lewis of the union, with thumbs thrust into the armholes of his waiscoal, listened to the chief executive's somebody is working, and those 2 000

statement to the American people, anyhow.
said Judge Ames. "Because of a dis-

said Judge Ames. "Because of a disagreement between the miners and operators of the central competitive field a strike has been ordered throughout the United States. And this, too, notwithstanding that in other fields there were in force contracts which were negotiated indetending the fields there were inforce contracts which were negotiated indetending the fields the field without as popular with the general public as would be a strike of the only fudge manufacturer in a girls' seminary town; and the miners, from the fields the field without and the fields of their local without and the fields of seminary town; and the miners, from the officials of their local unions down tracts which were negotiated inde-pendently of the central field. to the grimy workmen who get out the coal, are fully cognizant of the

Court to Decide.

Time for Plain Speaking. "As the President of the United

"It is not for the defendants to decide what is the law in this case. In civilized countries such questions are left to the arbitrament of courts.

"The courts of this land have decided that the war is yet existent. The unions say it has ended. They thus oppose their employers, the courts and the government.

fact.

In this the miners forget the big strike of 1894—the last real strike in this field—when public opinion was so solidly arrayed with the miners that the old 5th Regiment of the Maryland State Guard, on duty in this section, had one of the busiest times of its career through the activity of individuals and units of the general public, and through the action of merchants and others who had "It is assumed by the government, to be coerced into selling anything to however, that the defendants acted in the soldiers.

Question of Store Credit.

Now, however, it is just the other way. At Frostburg, Mount Savage and other places in this field the merchants on November 1 went on a strictly cash basis, cutting off credit to the miners on strike as well as to other customers. The miners say—half a dozen of them "As the President of the United States has said, the time has come for diminution of supplies for Geperation." Counsel for the defense tried to object to the reading, but Judge Anderson halted them.

"These are equity proceedings and I am going to let the evidence in,"

"The government is operating the roads which will increase with States has said, the time has come for the miners say—half a dozen of them told me this today—that the merchants still trusting the men as usual, but the merchants themselves told me that since November 1 not a dollar has gone on their books for goods sold on credit to striking miners or their families.

No matter to whom one talks, the president of the United States has said, the time has come for the told me this today—that the merchants are still trusting the men as usual, but the merchants themselves told me that since November 1 not a dollar has gone the state where such a course can be approved.

"The sovernment is operating the roads of them told me this today—that the merchants are still trusting the men as usual, but the merchants themselves told me that since November 1 not a dollar has gone the state where such a course can be approved.

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hen read an affidavit and control act."
Coal Association of This document dethe approved.

"The government contends that this strike is illegal in that it violates the federal fuel control act."

Not a single individual except the miners and members of their families.

Not a single individual except the miners and members of their families. the alleged violation of union output, and concluded:

"Any arrangement which has that efwere offered detailing alleged feet violates the law."

"Any arrangement which has that efin shutting down the mines on the
reconditions in eastern KenHe said the government's position in point was not elaborated.

Replying to the defense contention ly women and children, who will suffer most if an actual coal famine de-

Judge Ames.

Motion to Dissolve.

The defense thereupon started to read its motion to dissolve in the form of an affidavit.

The document asserted the legality of the strike called and that the sole object was to better the living conditions of the miners by increased things of the miners by increased was affidavit and source designed to that the clayton act had the content of the decimal of the miners of the miners by increased was explained as designed to that the war had "ceased progressively."

Judge Ames quoted the Lever act provision that it would remain in force welops.

Today I saw several affidavits based on figures taken from pay rolls of coal producing concerns that give an idea of why the public is out of sympathy with the miners in this strike. The figures contained in the affidavits are striking refutation of the relterated assertions of miners' until exists showed executive, legislative and judicial opinion.

This was explained as designed to that the Clayton act had

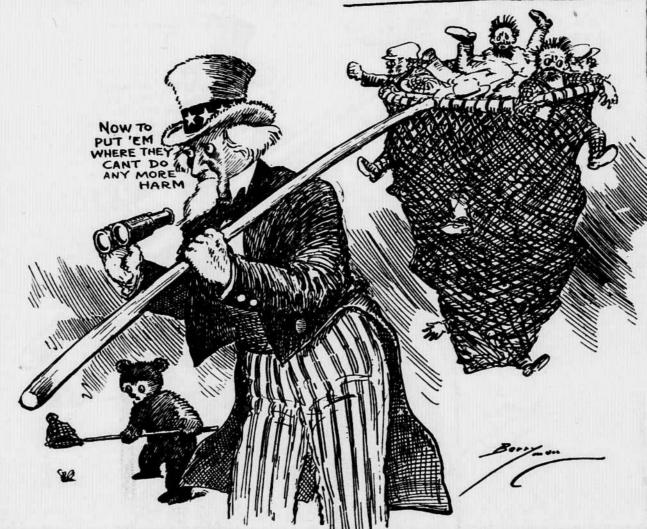
John L. Manst, who is secretary of the Knob Coal Company, operating the Robert Morgantown, W. Va., and and fuel control act.

The affidavit cited the statute for-bidding issuance of injunctions in labor disputes unless based upon destruction of property of the complainment. The Lever act, it was argued, ding issuance of injunctions in ladisputes unless based upon detween employers and employes.

"But even if it did," he added, "there
is irreparable injury to this plaintiff,
become ineffective because the last evidenced by the affidavits offered
had "ceased progressively," two-here today.

with offices here, in a sworn statement deposed that many men in the company's mines in October last drew checks for more than \$200 for their month's work. The smallest check in the months pay roll, Mr. Manst swore,

(Continued on Second Page)



THE RED ROUND-UP.

ARRESTS ARE MADE HERE IN ROUND-UP

Nine alleged Russian soviet sympa-States, were arrested in Washington last night in a nation-wide campaign by the Department of Justice to frusthe Department of Justice to frusganizations did not deny this asserganizations did not deny this assernaturalized citizens of the tinited founding two years ago today of the amendment. Russian soviet government.

Washington's part in the campaign, which included raids by agents of the department in eighteen cities, chiefly in the eastern section of the country. was a relatively small one, it was said today, but it was conceded that possibly leaders of the red movement here are apt to prove agitators of the most dangerous kind. Officials of the Department of Jus-

names of the men arrested last night in Washington or the places where they were taken into custody. It was admitted, however, that five of them were released on proving citizenship in the United States, but that one was to be rearrested today.

Local Detectives Co-Operate.

detectives, and several members of his command have been co-operating with the federal authorities in an effort to assist in locating any of the tion of the federal prohibition amendobjectionable foreigners who might | ment.

volved in the round-up.

Detectives today were making every

Decision to Deport Offenders.

portation of all aliens engaged in red

KENTUCKY PROHIBITION FORCES ARE JUBILANT

Dry Majority of 7,797 Is Shown or Face of Complete Unofficial Returns of 99 Counties.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 8 .-With a dry majority of 7,797 showing on the face of complete unofficial returns from ninety-nine of the 120 counties of the state, prohibitionists in Kentucky, chiefly the Anti-Saloon League, were jubilant today over their rent victory. They declared that tion, some conceding defeat of the

was By the Associated Press. COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 8 .-Complete official returns from seventythree of the eighty-eight counties and complete unofficial returns from the remaining fifteen counties, with the Inspector Clifford L. Grant, chief of exception of seven missing precincts

Complete official and unofficial re-Members of the local police force have been active in the investigation, it is stated, and have communicated information of value to the federal authorities. It is said that police information told of meetings of small groups of the classes of persons involved in the round-up.

Complete official and unofficial returns from eighty-seven counties thurns from eighty-seven counties enforcement act had been defeated by Detectives today were making every approximately, 25,000. in the District, and if this is done it fefort to learn where meetings had been held and where any are to be held counties gave the wets a majority of the District health officer, will be

been held and where any are to be near in the near future. It was said at police headquarters today the local police have not made any arrests for the fed-have not made any arrests for the fed-that county of 659, which would respect to only 19 ganization next Tuesday. duce the wet majority to only 19 ganization next Tuesday.

votes. Additional official returns received this morning by the secretary ferent hours, in the office of Mr. Wil-In connection with the raids Attorney of state, and substituted for earlier General Palmer announced today de-cortation of all aliens engaged in red cation.

Nearly 200 radicals and reds, one of them with materials for the making of bombs in his possession, were taken in the department's clean-up last A cablegram has been sent to Presi-

"As Fine a Body of Men as the World Has Ever Seen"

Says Gen. Pershing, in an article written especially for The Washington Star-a tribute to the American boys who won the war. This Armistice Day Feature, a symposium from leaders of the A. E. F., contains tributes from Secretary Baker, Gen March, Gen. Wood and many others. In the Magazine Section.

Admiral Sims Writes of First Successful Convoys Ring Lardner's Weekly Letter, "I'll Say I Won't Dance"

RAY STANNARD BAKER, in the fifth of his intensely interesting articles on the Paris peace conference, tells of the dramatic Italian crisis and shows how the burden of unpleasant decisions was thrown upon President Wilson. In the Editorial section.

UNCLE JOE CANNON discusses the relations between capital and labor and the public's interest in their controversies. It is in typical Cannon style, full of picturesque and homely philosophy. Other timely and important articles have to do with ballot boxes for the District of Columbia, with the new deal which Congress intends to give the public in legislation, with plans for rehabilitating industrial cripples, and with how the new "fair price" committee for the District is expected to function.

And you will not want to miss "Jim, Captain of American Industry," which is a sequel to "John, Plain American Laborer."

In Tomorrow's Star

SUBCOMMITTEES NAMED TO WATCH

Six subcommittees of the fair pric committee, charged with watching the MEN OF RED CRO were appointed today by Chairman Clarence R. Wilson, following the first meeting of the full committee at the Department of Justice yesterday afternoon, and these smaller groups will hold their first meetings to review market conditions and prices next

It was also announced today that two woman members of the fair price committee have been appointed, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, wife of the member of the Federal Reserve Board, representing the women at large, and Miss E. J. Good, representing the Consumers' League.

Personnel of Subcommittees. The subcommittees named today fol-

Groceries, wholesale and retail-John H. Wilkins, Simon Gordon, N. C. Sprague and Howard Moran. Atkinson and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin. roll call. Men's clothing-Howard Moran, Ed-ward Atkinson and a dealer yet to be

women's clothing—Philip King,
Miss E. J. Good and Mrs. Hamlin.
Meats—Miss Good, Dr. W. C. Fowler
and a dealer yet to be appointed.
Perishables—Dr. Fowler, N. C. Sprague and a commission merchant

Considering Milk Prices.

committee to inquire into milk prices giene. in the District, and if this is done it

the Department of Justice yesterday was coincident with the appearance of Attorney General Palmer before of Attorney General Palmer before the House agricultural committee. where he asked for a six-month extension of the Lever food control act, as amended last month, under exceedingly difficult for millions of night, which gathered into the net leaders of the Union of Russian Workers in the United States, an anarchistic organization that does not believe in any form of organized gov—

(Continued on Second Page.)

A cablegrain has been self to President Marhamatories and Vice President Marhamatories asked for a six-month extension of the Lever food control act, as amended last month, under the country are acting. The law becomes inactive as soon as a president Marhamatories and the House agricultural Committee, and the House ag which fair price committees all over the country are acting. The law becomes inactive as soon as a presidential proclamation announces a made by the Red Cross to assist in state of war at an end.

Fair Price Committee's Power. The committee, which succeeds the

fair price committee which met week ly last summer, has no power to fix prices, but it is charged to watch the margin of profits made in coal, food, clothing and shoe prices, and if these clothing and shoe prices, and if these are unjust or unreasonable to bring the matter to the attention of the federal district attorney.

The food control act as in force during the war declared that profiteering and hoarding were unlawful, but it provided no penalty for violators of the profiteering provision. The amended act, however, makes both offenses punishable by fine or imprisonment.

It is probable that a new fair price. ed act, however, makes both offenses punishable by fine or imprisonment.

It is probable that a new fair price list will be put out by the committee list will be put out out by the committee list will be put out out by the committee list will be put out out by list will be put out by the committed next week, covering the most important items of food and clothing.

The law, however, is not confined to the commodities which the committee officials. That the Red Cross was preferred to the part of some of them, and the right to have that complaint heard by the company."

Said the committee in summing up its formal findings.

"They had the right to have repreferred." sees fit to price, and profiteering in pared in Europe for the great Cham-any of the lines covered in the statute pagne drive and the Austrian assaults may be made grounds for prosecution

Mr. Wilson's Statement.

"I feel sure that we have a very capable committee," said Mr. Wilson today, "and that the proper interests of dealer and consumer-alike will be conserved. I have tried to give every interest concerned a proper represen-

STRIKE CRITICISED BY SENATE COMMITTEE

Committee Makes Six Findings and Suggests Remedies

FINDINGS. 1. The steel strike should have been postponed at the President's

2. The underlying cause of the strike is the determination of the American Federation of Labor to organize the steel industry.

3. The laborers in the steel industry had a just complaint relative to long hours of service on the part of some of them.

4. The steel workers had the right to have representatives of their own choosing present grievances to their employers.

5. The question of wages is not involved in the controversy.

6. That behind this strike there is massed a considerable element of

is massed a considerable element of I. W. W.'s, anarchists and revolu-tionists and Russian soviets; that some radicals are attempting to use the strike to elevate themselves to power within the ranks of or-ganized labor.

REMEDIES.

1. Creation of a permanent federal industrial commission, somewhat similar to the War Labor Board, to have large powers in mediation, conciliation, pending whose decisions strikes should not

2. An Americanization law, to provide for effective education and Americanization of illiterate foreigners and native illiterates.

3. Aid through federal government and industries to make industrial workers home owners.

5. Amendment of naturalization

5. Amendment of naturalization laws to compel aliens to learn to speak the American language and to become naturalized within five years, or be deported.

5. An effective law dealing with anarchists, revolutionists and all who would destroy American government.

ties sold in the District of Columbia, IVILIV UI ILD UNUUU,

ently returned from a visit to those areas in Europe most devastated by war, in statements issued yesterday through national headquarters of the Red Cross present in emphatic form to residents of the District of Columbia vital reasons why the latter should do their utmost to meet the present appeal for \$100,000, which is distinct from the drive for 100,000 Shoes-Joseph Strasburger, Edward local members, known as the victory

These officials are Dr. Frederick P Keppel, formerly assistant secretary of war and now director of foreign operations of the Red Cross, and Col. Robert E. Olds, Red Cross commis-sioner for Europe. Each of these men, who were eye-witnesses of the horrifying conditions existing in some large districts overseas, bring dis-tressing accounts of the situation exsting in Poland, Russia and other Mr. Wilson is considering the advisability of appointing a special sub-

Red Cross Must Continue Work. "From what I have seen with my

own eyes," declared Dr. Keppel, "I come back absolutely convinced that the Red Cross would not be doing its full duty as a steward of the American people if the work undertaken among civilians during the war, or son in the Department of Justice immediately after the armistice, in building. Their findings and recommendations will be reviewed by the larger committee before any action is taken.

The meeting of the committee at the Department of Justice yesterday was coincident with the appearance various European countries until re-

various European countries until repreventing the spread of this scourge to France and to England and thus to

thousands of tons of American relief supplies into western Russia and the

pared in Europe for the great Chamupon Italy is best shown by the man-ner in which it took care of the refugee population, and thus restored a morale among the armies that was in

Had Never Tasted Cow's Milk. When it is considered that there tation on the committee, and do not doubt that we can eventually prohibit any profiteering in Washington as until last summer, and who naturally long as the present food control. ong as the present food control act were subjected to the greatest forms omains in force."

Radicals Denounced and Deportation for "Reds" Urged.

TWO CENTS.

BOARD TO SETTLE STRIKES IS ASKED

Both Industrial and Labor Despotism Are Warned Against.

Characterizing all strikes as "indus rial barbarism" and declaring that there is no place in this country either for industrial despotism or labor despotism," the Senate committee auhorized to investigate the steel strike oday presented a report covering its hearings both in Washington and in Pittsburgh, and criticising both the workers and the employers in the conroversy which resulted in at least partial disruption of the steel industry. The committee censured the steel workers for not postponing the strike

workers for not postponing the strike at the request of the President.

"The refusal of the labor leaders, who seem to have been the guiding spirits of this strike, to accede to the request of the President, even when backed to a certain degree by the president of the American Federation of Labor, lends weight to the idea that radical leadership, instead of conservative leadership was taking possession of and guiding this particular strike," says the report. "We regret that Mr. Gompers did not take a firmer position as to postponement."

Denounces Radical Element.

The report deals without gloves with the radical element, the "reds." found to be prominent in the steel strike movement. A large percentage of the strikers are foreigners, the reort say purpose of stirring up trouble against this government and attempting to undermine it and overthrow it should be escorted to the water's edge and thipped back to the land from which

they came," it continues.

The committee's main conclusion, concurred in by all members, was expressed in the statement that "the public has a right to demand that capital shall not arrogate to itself the right to determine in its own way. right to determine in its own way those industrial questions, and it is the same as to labor, and the duty is upon Congress to provide some way of adjusting these difficulties."

War Labor Board, Model.

As a permanent preventive of strikes, which the committee concedes "are apparently the only way for 2abor to secure even its just demands if employers refuse to grant them," it is recommended that Congress authorize the establishment of some such mediation agency with well de fined powers as the recently dissolved ar labor board.
This board would have the power

"This board would have the power of compulsory investigation," the report adds on this subject, but "not to the extent of compulsory arbitration. A just decision of the board would be indorsed by the public. There is good sense enough in the American people to bring about an adjustment of these difficulties."

Committee members who conducted the investigation were fairly unanithe investigation were fairly unani-mous in the report, though leaving open points on which they could not agree. The report was signed by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, chairmen, and Senators Sterling, South Dakora; Phipps, Colorado, republicans, and McKellar, Tennessee, and Massachusetts, democrats,

Four other specific recommenda-tions by the committee for legislation deal with the Americanization of aliens who come to this country, the naturalization within a given time of aliens or their deportation, a stringent law to handle anarchists and revolutionists, and a law to aid industrial workers to own their own

Treating of the causes of the strike the committee in its report expressed the opinion that the walkout was precipitated by the determination of the American Federation of Labor to organize the steel industry. are not a factor in the strike, the committee held, being high enough

Foster and Margolis Scored.

Further behind the strike, the com

America.

Aid Goes to Russia.

Apprehending suffering in Russia the Red Cross already has carried Tester bening the strike, the committee found, was massed "a considerable element" of revolutionary radicalism, of which it is said, there in no question but that William Zefoster, secretary of the general strike committee, was a leader. With Jacob Margolis, attorney for the I. W. W. and assistant in organizing the strike. Secretary Foster came in for unspar-ing condemnation. Despite Foster's partial disavowal of his former syndicalist doctrines, the committee failed to be convinced that the strike leader has had "little change of heart." but on the contrary "he is now in the full heydey of his power."

"The laborers in the steel mills had that completely relative to the lange." a just complaint relative to the long hours of services on the part of some

formal findings.
"They had the right to have representatives of their own choosing present grievances to the employers. Some members of the committee be-lieve that more friendly relations would be maintained between em-ployer and employe if the representatives who are chosen to present grievances to the employers were actually working in the industry and that such representatives ought not to be from outside the industry."

Disagree on Working Hours. With the system of working hours in the steel industry the committee disagreed strongly, and cited as ene